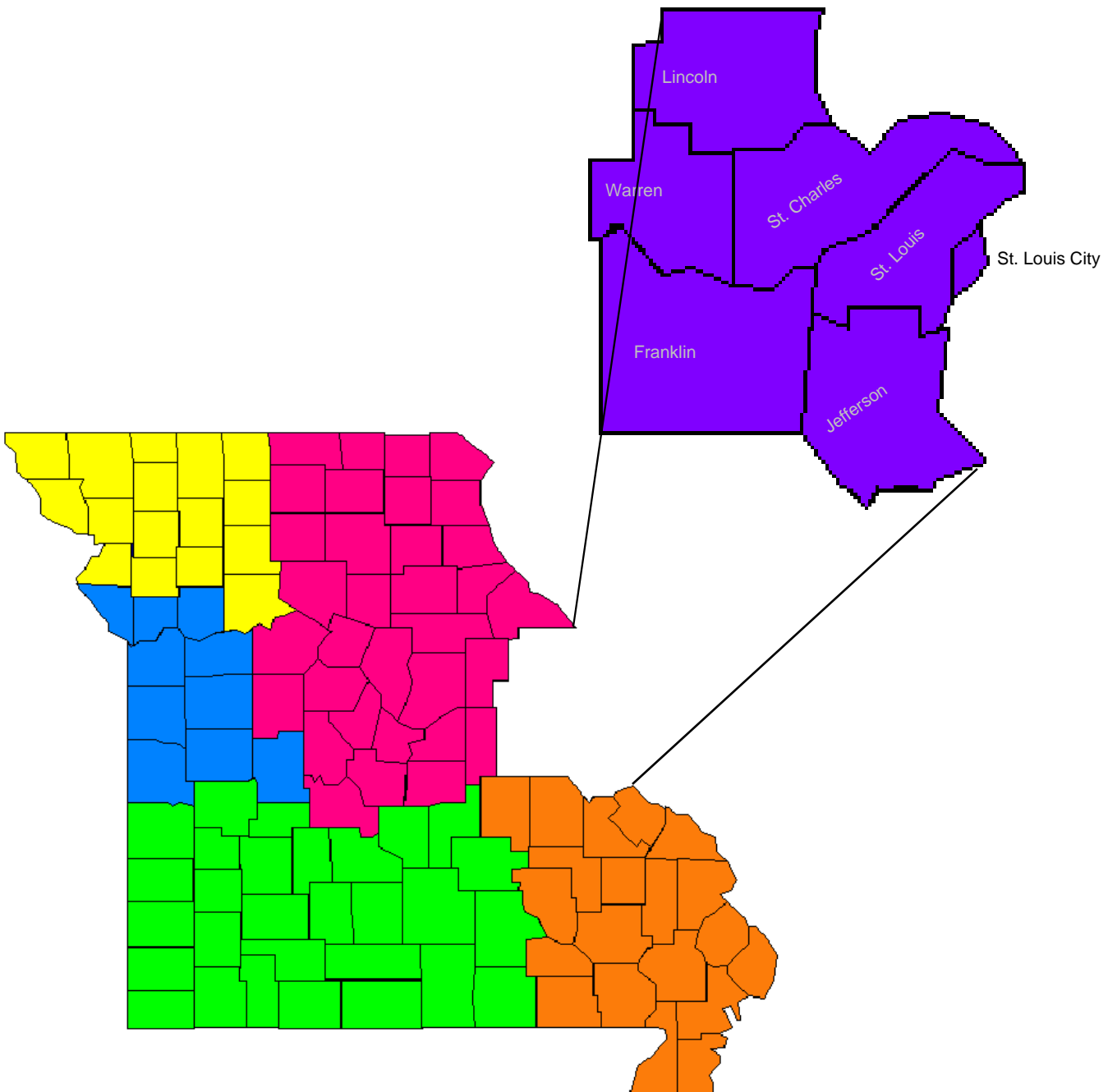


ST. LOUIS HIV REGION



2000 population estimates for the St. Louis HIV Region*

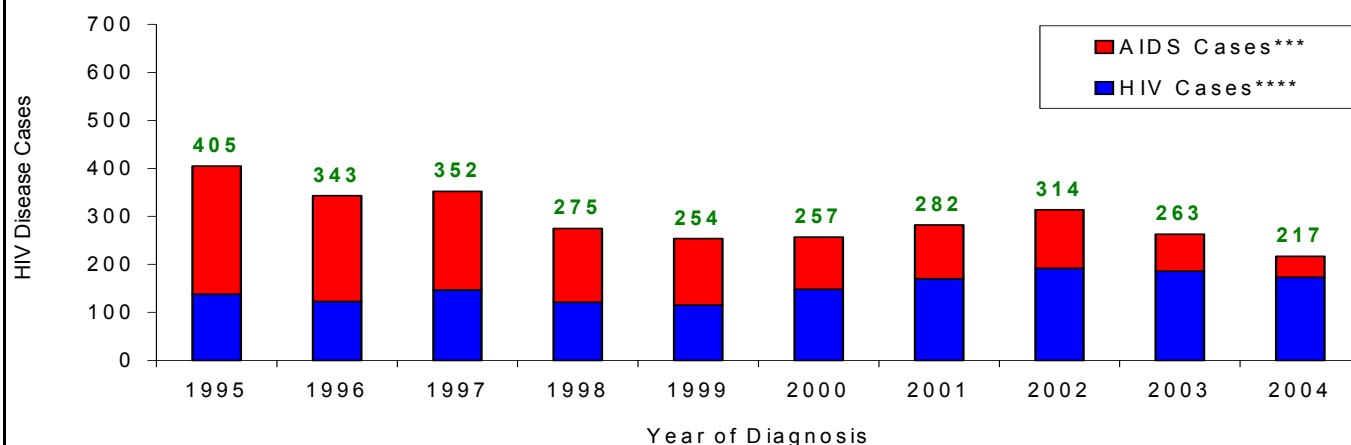
County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Total**	
Franklin County	90,993	97.0%	880	0.9%	212	0.2%	259	0.3%	678	0.7%	93,807	100.0%
Jefferson County	191,753	96.8%	1,340	0.7%	543	0.3%	718	0.4%	2,002	1.0%	198,099	100.0%
Lincoln County	37,184	95.5%	672	1.7%	138	0.4%	77	0.2%	444	1.1%	38,944	100.0%
St. Charles County	266,158	93.8%	7,573	2.7%	596	0.2%	2,458	0.9%	4,176	1.5%	283,883	100.0%
St. Louis City	149,329	42.9%	177,446	51.0%	862	0.2%	6,903	2.0%	7,022	2.0%	348,189	100.0%
St. Louis County	772,041	76.0%	192,544	18.9%	1,557	0.2%	22,715	2.2%	14,577	1.4%	1,016,315	100.0%
Warren County	23,330	95.1%	474	1.9%	102	0.4%	56	0.2%	314	1.3%	24,525	100.0%
Region Totals	1,530,788	76.4%	380,929	19.0%	4,010	0.2%	33,186	1.7%	29,213	1.5%	2,003,762	100.0%

*Based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

**Totals include persons of Other/Unknown races/ethnicities not listed.

MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT OF THE PROBLEM

Figure 1. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1995—2004**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

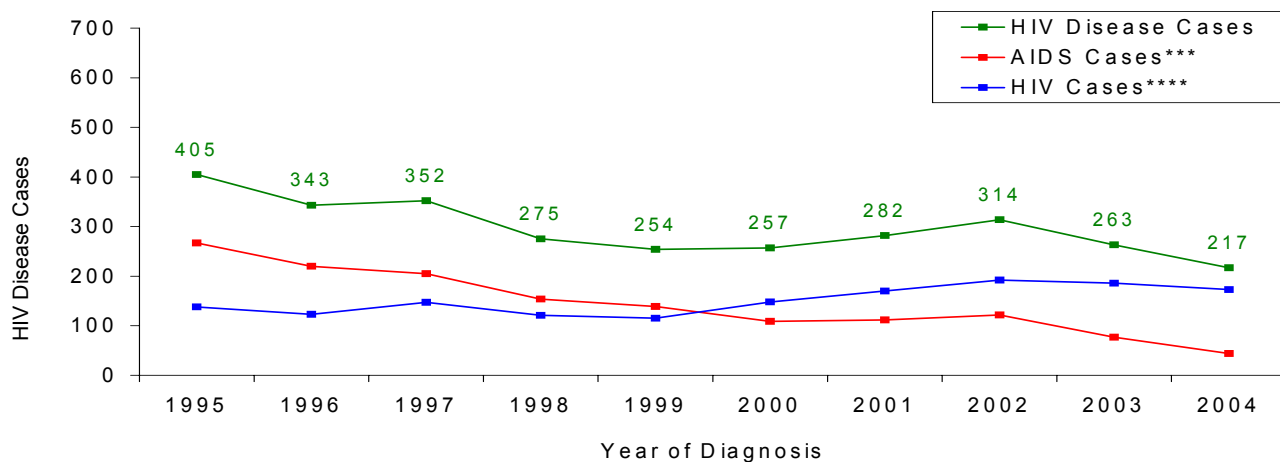
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. (They have not met the case definition for AIDS.)

- As of December 31, 2004, there were 6,913 HIV disease cases reported in the St. Louis HIV Region. Of these, 2,237 were classified as HIV cases, and 4,676 were AIDS cases.
- In the St. Louis HIV Region, there were 173 new HIV cases in 2004, which was the same number of HIV cases diagnosed in 2003.
- In 2004, there were 44 new AIDS cases. This represents a 10% increase in new AIDS cases from the 40 new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003.
- For additional information, refer to the interpretation guidelines.

Figure 2. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1995—2004**

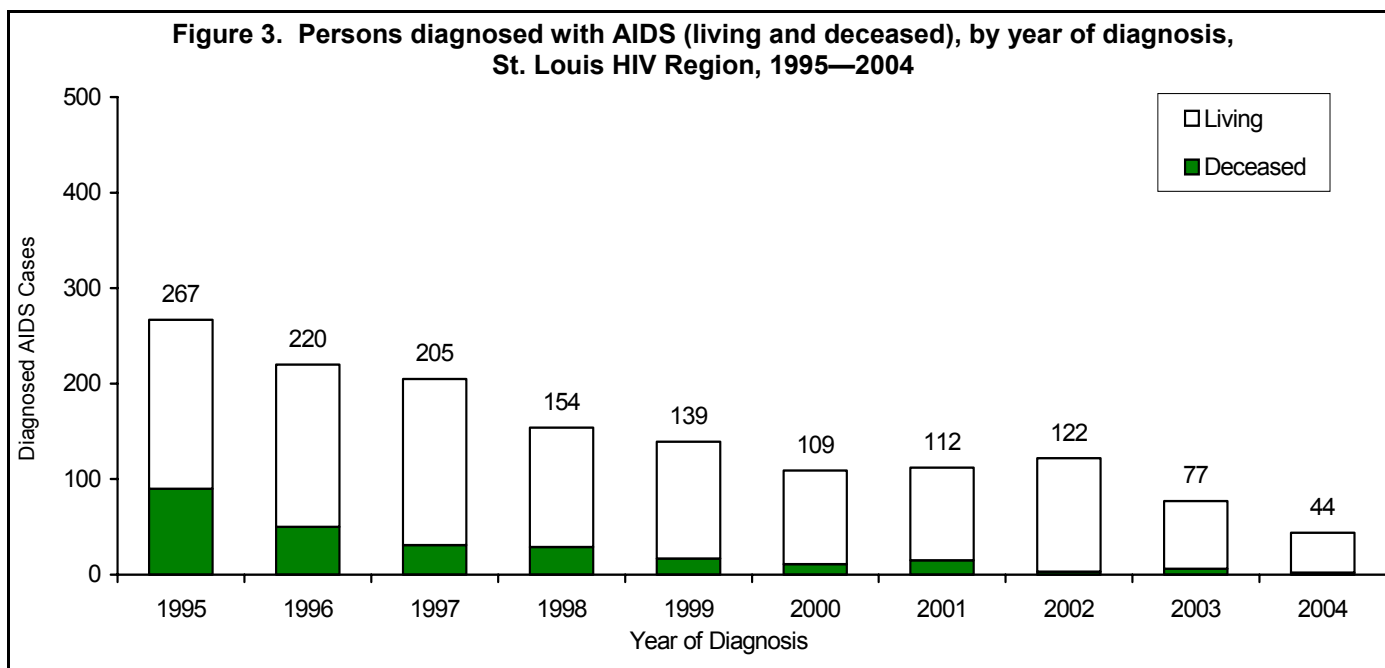


*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have remained HIV cases. (They have not met the case definition for AIDS.)



- Of the 4,676 persons reported as an AIDS case in the region, 2,299 (49.2%) were still living as of December 31, 2004.
- Two of the 44 newly diagnosed AIDS cases for 2004 died during the year.

WHO

Table 1. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	127	73.4%	13.2	33	75.0%	3.4	160	73.7%	16.6
Female	46	26.6%	4.4	11	25.0%	1.1	57	26.3%	5.5
Total	173	100.0%	8.6	44	100.0%	2.2	217	100.0%	10.8
White	71	41.0%	4.6	16	36.4%	1.0	87	40.1%	5.7
Black	90	52.0%	23.6	28	63.6%	7.3	118	54.4%	31.0
Hispanic	6	3.5%	20.5	0	0.0%	0.0	6	2.8%	20.5
Asian	2	1.2%	6.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.9%	6.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	4	2.3%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	4	1.8%	N/A
Total	173	100.0%	8.6	44	100.0%	2.2	217	100.0%	10.8
White Male	57	44.9%	7.7	14	42.4%	1.9	71	44.4%	9.6
Black Male	62	48.8%	35.9	19	57.6%	11.0	81	50.6%	46.9
Hispanic Male	4	3.1%	26.5	0	0.0%	0.0	4	2.5%	26.5
Asian Male	2	1.6%	12.4	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.3%	12.4
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	2	1.6%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	2	1.3%	N/A
Total	127	100.0%	13.2	33	100.0%	3.4	160	100.0%	16.6
White Female	14	30.4%	1.8	2	18.2%	0.3	16	28.1%	2.0
Black Female	28	60.9%	13.4	9	81.8%	4.3	37	64.9%	17.8
Hispanic Female	2	4.3%	14.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	3.5%	14.2
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	2	4.3%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	2	3.5%	N/A
Total	46	100.0%	4.4	11	100.0%	1.1	57	100.0%	5.5

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2004.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2004.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Though Blacks represent only 19% of the population in the region, they accounted for 54.4% of the HIV disease cases.
- Blacks made up a larger percentage of AIDS cases (63.6%) than HIV cases (52%), a possible indicator of delayed HIV testing.
- There were six HIV disease cases reported in Hispanics in 2004. In 2003, only three cases were reported within this ethnic demographic.

WHERE

Table 2. HIV and AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004 and cumulative* (1982-2004)

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2004**			Cumulative			Diagnosed 2004			Cumulative		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	96	55.5%	27.6	1,421	63.5%	408.1	26	59.1%	7.5	2,827	60.5%	811.9
St. Louis County	69	39.9%	6.8	675	30.2%	66.4	12	27.3%	1.2	1,498	32.0%	147.4
St. Charles County	4	2.3%	1.4	69	3.1%	24.3	3	6.8%	1.1	159	3.4%	56.0
Remainder of Region	4	2.3%	1.1	72	3.2%	20.3	3	6.8%	0.8	192	4.1%	54.0
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	173	100.0%	8.6	2,237	100.0%	111.6	44	100.0%	2.2	4,676	100.0%	233.4

*Includes all cases, living and deceased.

**HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- The majority of the new and cumulative HIV disease cases in the region have been reported in persons residing in St. Louis City.
- The cumulative case rates of HIV and of AIDS in St. Louis City are approximately 4 times greater than the respective regional case rates.
- The percentage of new HIV cases reported in St. Louis County residents in 2004 was 9.7% higher than the percentage of cumulative HIV cases. This may indicate an emerging departure from the geographic epidemiologic expectations of the region.
- In 2004, St. Louis City residents accounted for 55.5% of the new HIV cases, a marked decrease from the 76.3% in 2003.

Table 3. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases**	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	36	37.5%	24.1	55	57.3%	31.0	2	2.1%	28.5	96	100.0%	27.6
St. Louis County	29	42.0%	3.8	34	49.3%	17.7	4	5.8%	27.4	69	100.0%	6.8
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL***	71	41.0%	4.6	90	52.0%	23.6	6	3.5%	20.5	173	100.0%	8.6

*Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

**Includes Other/Unknown racial/ethnic cases not listed.

***Includes cases from geographic areas in the St. Louis HIV Region not listed.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- There were twice as many Hispanics diagnosed with HIV in 2004 than in 2003 in both St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- In St. Louis City, there was a 28% decrease in the number of White HIV cases reported and a 46.6% decrease in the number of Black cases reported since 2003.
- In St. Louis County, the number of White HIV cases more than doubled (13 cases in 2003), and there was a 36% increase in the number of Black cases since 2003.

Table 4. Diagnosed AIDS cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

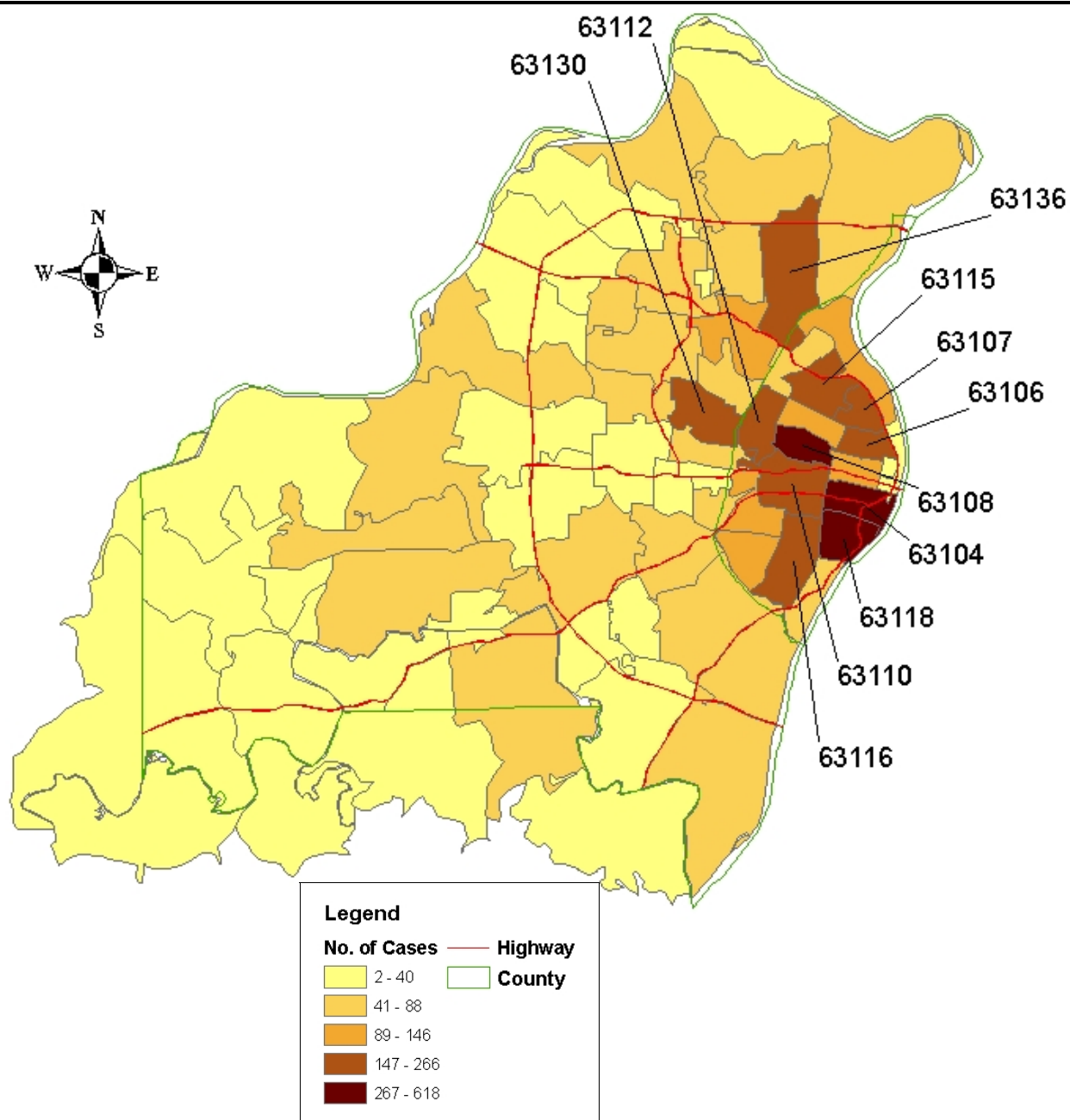
Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	8	30.8%	5.4	18	69.2%	10.1	0	0.0%	0.0	26	100.0%	7.5
St. Louis County	2	16.7%	0.3	10	83.3%	5.2	0	0.0%	0.0	12	100.0%	1.2
St. Charles County	3	100.0%	1.1	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	1.1
Remainder of Region	3	100.0%	0.9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	0.8
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	16	36.4%	1.0	28	63.6%	7.4	0	0.0%	0.0	44	100.0%	2.2

*Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

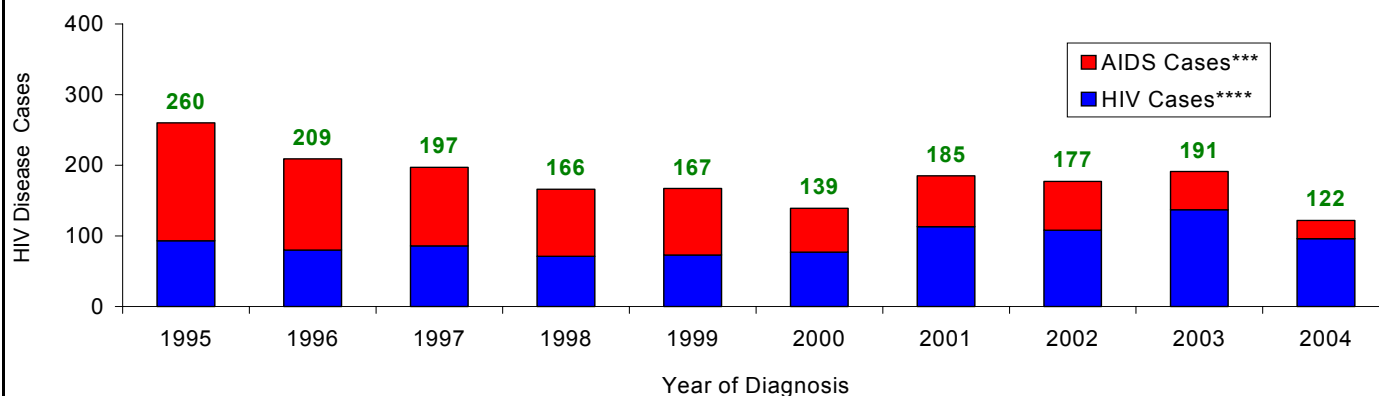
- In the St. Louis HIV Region, Blacks were diagnosed with AIDS only within St. Louis City and St. Louis County. From 2003 to 2004, there was a 12.5% increase in the number of Black cases in the City and a 9.1% decrease in the County. In both jurisdictions, Blacks represented the majority of the new AIDS diagnoses.

Figure 4. Number of cumulative HIV disease cases*, by ZIP code of residence at diagnosis, St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 1982—2004



* The cumulative number of HIV disease cases diagnosed in individuals living in the St. Louis HIV Region at the time of their diagnosis and reported to the DHSS by December 31, 2004, was 6,913. However, the number represented by this map, based on complete and accurate ZIP code information, is 6,072. The remaining 841 cases cannot be identified by ZIP code. All percentage calculations and statements regarding this map are based on 6,072 cases.

- The three ZIP codes containing the highest concentration of cases were located in St. Louis City, namely ZIP codes 63104, 63108, 63118. These three ZIP codes accounted for 26.9% of the cumulative amount of cases diagnosed in this region.
- The 11 ZIP codes labeled on the map contained 55% of the reported HIV disease cases in the region.
- Every ZIP code in the depicted area has reported at least 2 HIV disease cases.

Figure 5. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis City, 1995—2004**

*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. (They have not met the case definition for AIDS.)

- In St. Louis City, there were a total of 4,248 cumulative HIV disease cases diagnosed at the end of 2004. Approximately two-thirds of these (2,827) were AIDS cases, and 1,421 were HIV cases.
- Although the number of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases appears to have decreased from 2003 to 2004, when compared to unadjusted HIV disease case counts by initial disease classification the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases decreased 27.3% and the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases increased 8.3%.
- For additional information, refer to the interpretation guidelines.

Table 5. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, St. Louis City, 2004

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	73	76.0%	44.6	19	73.1%	11.6	92	75.4%	56.2
Female	23	24.0%	12.5	7	26.9%	3.8	30	24.6%	16.2
Totals	96	100.0%	27.6	26	100.0%	7.5	122	100.0%	35.0
White	36	37.5%	24.1	8	30.8%	5.4	44	36.1%	29.5
Black	55	57.3%	31.0	18	69.2%	10.1	73	59.8%	41.1
Hispanic	2	2.1%	28.5	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.6%	28.5
Asian	1	1.0%	14.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.8%	14.5
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	2	2.1%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	2	1.6%	N/A
Totals	96	100.0%	27.6	26	100.0%	7.5	122	100.0%	35.0

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2004.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2004.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In St. Louis City, the highest percentage of HIV disease cases was reported in Blacks. This has occurred in each of the previous eight years.
- The approximate 3:1 male-to-female HIV disease ratio was consistent with trends from previous years.
- The ratio of HIV case rates in Blacks to Whites was 1.3:1. the ratio of AIDS case rates in Blacks to Whites was 1.9:1. This is a possible indicator for delayed testing in Blacks.



**Table 6. HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for NIRs,
St. Louis City*, 2004 and cumulative (1982-2004)**

Exposure Category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2004**		Cumulative		2004		Cumulative	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	66	68.8%	940	66.8%	18	69.2%	2,055	73.2%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	1.0%	53	3.8%	0	0.0%	199	7.1%
Injecting drug use	5	5.2%	90	6.4%	1	3.8%	198	7.1%
Heterosexual contact	24	25.0%	318	22.6%	7	26.9%	326	11.6%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	19	0.7%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	11	0.4%
No Indicated Risk	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	96	100.0%	1,407	100.0%	26	100.0%	2,808	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	14	100.0%	0	0.0%	19	100.0%
TOTAL	96		1,421		26		2,827	

*This data is for St. Louis City only. For data representing the entire region, see the end of this section.

**HIV cases reported during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In 2004, 30 (31.3%) of the HIV cases and three (11.5%) of the AIDS cases diagnosed in St. Louis City were classified as “No Indicated Risk”.



Table 7. AIDS cases, by county, Illinois: five counties in the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area, cumulative through December 2004

County	Cumulative AIDS cases	
	Cases	%
Clinton	64	10.2%
Jersey	6	1.0%
Madison	182	29.1%
Monroe	11	1.8%
St. Clair	363	58.0%
TOTAL	626	100.0%

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. AIDS cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by age group, Illinois: five counties* in the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area, cumulative through December 2004

Sex	Cumulative AIDS cases	
	Cases	%
Males	549	87.7%
Females	77	12.3%
Race/ethnicity		
White	312	49.8%
Black	295	47.1%
Hispanic	16	2.6%
Other/Unknown	3	0.5%
Age Group		
<13	8	1.3%
13-19	11	1.7%
20-29	117	18.7%
30-39	277	44.2%
40-49	152	24.3%
>49	61	9.7%
TOTAL	626	

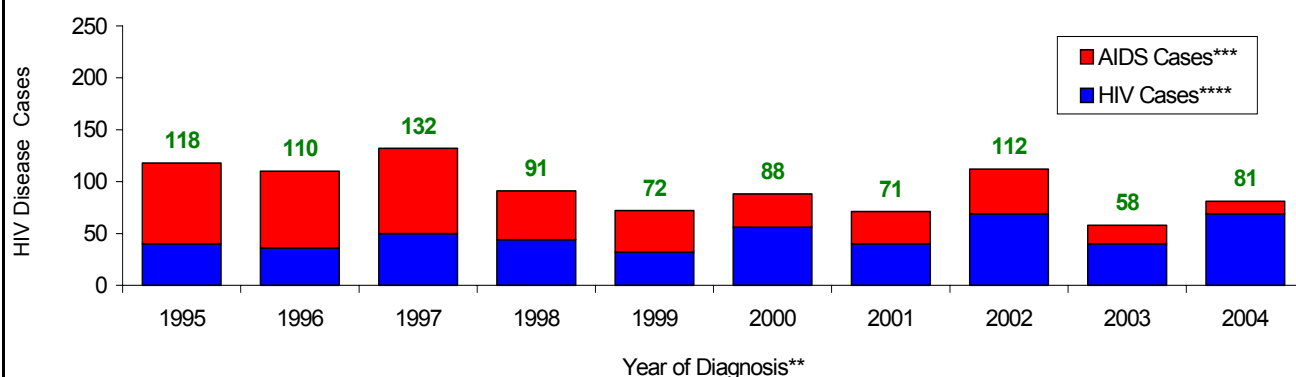
*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 9. AIDS cases, by exposure category, Illinois: five counties* in the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area, cumulative through December 2004

Exposure category	Cumulative AIDS cases	
	Cases	%
Adult/Adolescent		
Men who have sex with men	354	57.3%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	28	4.5%
Injecting drug use	86	13.9%
Heterosexual contact	61	9.9%
Hemophilia/blood transfusion	28	4.5%
No indicated risk	61	9.9%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	618	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years)		
Mother with/at risk of HIV infection	5	62.5%
Other/Unknown	3	37.5%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	8	100.0%
TOTAL	626	

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Tables 7, 8, and 9 present cumulative AIDS case data for the five Illinois counties that are part of the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- Due to the fact that Illinois' HIV reporting rule differs from that of Missouri, only AIDS data are presented for comparison.

Figure 6. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis County, 1995—2004**


*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. (They have not met the case definition for AIDS.)

- At the end of December 2004, there were a cumulative number of 2,173 HIV disease cases diagnosed in St. Louis County. Of these, 675 were HIV cases, and 1,498 were AIDS cases.
- Although there was no change in the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases diagnosed in the county, there was a 97.1% increase in the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases from 2003.
- For additional information, refer to the interpretation guidelines.

Table 10. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, St. Louis County, 2004

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	49	71.0%	10.2	9	75.0%	1.9	58	71.6%	12.0
Female	20	29.0%	3.7	3	25.0%	0.6	23	28.4%	4.3
Totals	69	100.0%	6.8	12	100.0%	1.2	81	100.0%	8.0
White	29	42.0%	3.8	2	16.7%	0.3	31	38.3%	4.0
Black	34	49.3%	17.7	10	83.3%	5.2	44	54.3%	22.9
Hispanic	4	5.8%	27.4	0	0.0%	0.0	4	4.9%	27.4
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	2	2.9%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	2	2.5%	N/A
Totals	69	100.0%	6.8	12	100.0%	1.2	81	100.0%	8.0

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed during 2004.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2004.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- While there was no change in the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases, there was an 11.1% increase in the number of Blacks diagnosed as an AIDS case.
- There were twice as many Hispanics diagnosed with HIV disease in 2004 than in 2003. While considered somewhat unstable due to the small case count, the case rate of 27.4 is the highest within race/ethnicity for the county.

Table 11. HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for NIRs, St. Louis County*, 2004 and cumulative (1982-2004)

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2004**		Cumulative		2004		Cumulative	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	45	65.2%	454	67.7%	9	75.0%	1,096	73.7%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	0	0.0%	11	1.6%	0	0.0%	60	4.0%
Injecting drug use	4	5.8%	28	4.2%	0	0.0%	90	6.1%
Heterosexual contact	20	29.0%	168	25.0%	3	25.0%	193	13.0%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	8	1.2%	0	0.0%	31	2.1%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	17	1.1%
No indicated risk	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	69	100.0%	671	100.0%	12	100.0%	1,487	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	11	100.0%
TOTAL	69		675		12		1,498	

*This data is for St. Louis County only. For data representing the entire region, see the end of this section.

**HIV cases reported during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In 2004, 23 (33.3%) of the HIV cases diagnosed in St. Louis County were classified as "No Indicated Risk".

EXPOSURE CATAGORIES

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

Table 12. Incidence and prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Race/Ethnicity	HIV cases*				AIDS cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	43	54.4%	723	56.2%	12	42.9%	849	56.1%
Black	32	40.5%	524	40.7%	16	57.1%	646	42.7%
Hispanic	3	3.8%	26	2.0%	0	0.0%	17	1.1%
Other/Unknown	1	1.3%	13	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	79	100.0%	1286	100.0%	28	100.0%	1514	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Of the six Hispanic persons newly diagnosed with HIV in the region, three indicated their likely mode of transmission as MSM.
- The percentages of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases in Whites and Blacks in this exposure category were similar to trends from previous years.

Table 13. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by age, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	6	0.8%	24	4.6%	0	0.0%	30	2.3%
19-24	76	10.5%	133	25.4%	3	11.5%	215	16.7%
25-44	550	76.1%	321	61.3%	19	73.1%	898	69.8%
45-64	90	12.4%	45	8.6%	4	15.4%	141	11.0%
65+	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	723	100.0%	524	100.0%	26	100.0%	1286	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Consistent with past years, the majority of living HIV cases were in persons within the 25-44 age group.
- The percentage of living HIV cases reported in persons younger than 24 was greater within Hispanics and Blacks than in Whites.

Table 14. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	438	53.2%	366	44.4%	13	1.6%	824	64.1%
St. Louis County	226	56.6%	156	39.1%	12	3.0%	399	31.0%
St. Charles County	32	91.4%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	35	2.7%
Jefferson County	16	94.1%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	17	1.3%
Franklin County	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.6%
Remaining Counties	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	723	56.2%	524	40.7%	26	2.0%	1,286	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Among White MSM with HIV who were still living at the end of 2004, 60.6% were diagnosed in St. Louis City, 31.3% were in St. Louis County, and 4.4% were in St. Charles County.
- Among Black MSM with HIV who were still living at the end of 2004, 69.8% were diagnosed in St. Louis City and 29.8% were in St. Louis County.
- Half of Hispanic MSM HIV cases alive at the end of 2004 were diagnosed in St. Louis City. An additional 46.2% were living in St. Louis County.

Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)**Table 15. HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV cases*				AIDS cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	50.0%	21	36.8%	0	0.0%	58	49.6%
Black	0	0.0%	33	57.9%	0	0.0%	59	50.4%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	1	50.0%	2	3.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	2	100.0%	57	100.0%	0	--	117	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In 2003, there was one Black person diagnosed with HIV disease in the MSM/IDU exposure category; in 2004, there was one White person and one person who reported an Other/Unknown race/ethnicity within this risk category.

Table 16. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	1	4.8%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.5%
19-24	3	14.3%	8	24.2%	0	0.0%	11	19.3%
25-44	16	76.2%	21	63.6%	1	100.0%	39	68.4%
45-64	1	4.8%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%	4	7.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	21	100.0%	33	100.0%	1	100.0%	57	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Consistent with trends from previous years, the majority of living HIV cases who reported MSM/IDU as a likely mode of transmission were reported in persons aged 25-44.

Table 17. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	12	28.6%	28	66.7%	42	73.7%
St. Louis County	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	17.5%
St. Charles County	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	5.3%
Remaining Counties	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.5%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	21	36.8%	33	57.9%	57	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.
 **Percentage of race in each area.
 ***Percentage of cases per area.
 Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Among White MSM/IDU diagnosed with HIV, 57.1% were living in St. Louis City, 28.6% in St. Louis County, 9.5% in St. Charles County, and 4.8% in the remaining counties of the St. Louis HIV Region.
- Among Black MSM/IDU with HIV still living at the end of 2004, 84.8% were diagnosed in St. Louis City, 12.1% were in St. Louis County, and 3% in St. Charles County.

Injecting Drug Users (IDU)

Table 18. Incidence and prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV cases*				AIDS cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	16.7%	16	15.0%	0	0.0%	30	20.0%
Black Male	3	50.0%	54	50.5%	1	100.0%	65	43.3%
White Female	0	0.0%	15	14.0%	0	0.0%	12	8.0%
Black Female	2	33.3%	21	19.6%	0	0.0%	40	26.7%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL***	6	100.0%	107	100.0%	1	100.0%	150	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

***Total numbers and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Of the newly diagnosed HIV disease cases in IDU for the St. Louis HIV Region, six (85.7%) were in Blacks. However, 70% of the living IDU HIV disease cases were reported in Blacks.

Table 19. HIV prevalence in injecting drug users, by selected race and sex, by age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	1	4.8%	3	2.8%
19-24	1	6.3%	2	3.7%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	6	5.6%
25-44	14	87.5%	41	75.9%	11	73.3%	16	76.2%	82	76.6%
45-64	1	6.3%	10	18.5%	0	0.0%	4	19.0%	15	14.0%
65+	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	16	100.0%	54	100.0%	15	100.0%	21	100.0%	107	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Consistent with trends from previous years, the majority of the living IDU HIV cases were reported in persons in the 25-44 age group.
- In the St. Louis HIV Region, more living IDU HIV cases were reported in females under age 24 than in males within the same age group.

Table 20. HIV prevalence in injecting drug users, by selected race, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	13	18.3%	58	81.7%	71	66.4%
St. Louis County	7	29.2%	16	66.7%	24	22.4%
St. Charles County	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	5.6%
Franklin County	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Jefferson County	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	2.8%
Remaining Counties	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	31	29.0%	75	70.1%	107	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Of the White persons living with HIV who reported IDU as their likely mode of transmission, 41.9% were residents of St. Louis City at the time of diagnosis, 22.6% were residents of St. Louis County, 19.4% were residents of St. Charles County, and 16.1% were residents of some other county in the St. Louis HIV Region.
- Over three-quarters (77.3%) of the living Black IDU HIV cases were residents of St. Louis City when diagnosed; another 21.3% were residents of St. Louis County.

Heterosexual Contacts

Table 21. HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV cases*				AIDS cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	30	6.7%	1	9.1%	28	7.3%
Black Male	2	6.7%	92	20.6%	0	0.0%	90	23.6%
White Female	10	33.3%	76	17.0%	2	18.2%	50	13.1%
Black Female	16	53.3%	238	53.2%	8	72.7%	206	53.9%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL***	30	100.0%	447	100.0%	11	100.0%	382	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

***Total numbers and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Of the newly diagnosed HIV disease cases in persons who reported heterosexual contact as a likely mode of HIV transmission, a greater number were in females than in males.
- In 2004, of the newly diagnosed heterosexual HIV disease cases, 38 were in females and three were in males.

Table 22. HIV prevalence in heterosexual contacts, by selected race and sex, by age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	0	0.0%	4	4.3%	6	7.9%	25	10.5%	35	7.8%
19-24	1	3.3%	15	16.3%	13	17.1%	58	24.4%	90	20.1%
25-44	20	66.7%	62	67.4%	42	55.3%	141	59.2%	271	60.6%
45-64	8	26.7%	10	10.9%	13	17.1%	12	5.0%	45	10.1%
65+	1	3.3%	1	1.1%	2	2.6%	2	0.8%	6	1.3%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	30	100.0%	92	100.0%	76	100.0%	238	100.0%	447	100.0%

*Row total and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race per age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- More living heterosexual HIV cases from the St. Louis HIV Region were reported in persons within the 25-44 age group than in any other age group.
- Black females either equaled or exceeded case counts for HIV prevalence compared to each of the male groups and White females as shown in Table 22.

Table 23. HIV prevalence in heterosexual contacts, by selected race, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	39	14.4%	226	83.7%	270	60.4%
St. Louis County	41	27.9%	100	68.0%	147	32.9%
St. Charles County	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	13	2.9%
Franklin County	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	0.7%
Jefferson County	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	12	2.7%
Remaining Counties	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	106	23.7%	330	73.8%	447	100.0%

*Row total and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases in each area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Among Whites living with HIV who reported heterosexual contact as their likely mode of transmission, 36.8% were diagnosed while a resident of St. Louis City, 38.7% were residents of St. Louis County, and 11.3% were in St. Charles County.
- Among Blacks living with HIV who reported this exposure category, 68.5% were diagnosed as residents of St. Louis City, and 30.3% were diagnosed as residents of St. Louis County.

Table 24. HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for NIRs, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004 and cumulative (1982-2004)

Exposure Category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2004*		Cumulative		2004		Cumulative	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	115	66.5%	1,472	66.4%	31	70.5%	3,385	73.0%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3	1.7%	69	3.1%	0	0.0%	274	5.9%
Injecting drug use	9	5.2%	135	6.1%	1	2.3%	319	6.9%
Heterosexual contact	46	26.6%	524	23.6%	12	27.3%	561	12.1%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	12	0.5%	0	0.0%	63	1.4%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	5	0.2%	0	0.0%	37	0.8%
No indicated risk	----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	173	100.0%	2,217	100.0%	44	100.0%	4,639	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	20	100.0%	0	0.0%	37	100.0%
TOTAL	173		2,237		44		4,676	

*HIV cases reported during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In 2004, 56 (32.4%) of the HIV cases and four (9.1%) of the AIDS cases diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV Region were classified as "No Indicated Risk".

GONORRHEA

Table 1. Reported gonorrhea cases and rates, by race and county*, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

County	White			Black			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	93	3.8%	62.3	1,926	78.9%	1,085.4	2,440	100.0%	700.8
St. Louis County	89	4.8%	11.5	1,214	65.9%	630.5	1,843	100.0%	181.3
St. Charles County	31	35.6%	11.6	16	18.4%	211.3	87	100.0%	30.6
Jefferson County	22	44.0%	11.5	3	6.0%	223.9	50	100.0%	25.2
Franklin County	7	38.9%	7.7	3	16.7%	340.9	18	100.0%	19.2
Lincoln County	6	50.0%	16.1	2	16.7%	297.6	12	100.0%	30.8
Warren County	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	100.0%	8.2
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	248	5.6%	16.2	3,164	71.1%	830.6	4,452	100.0%	222.2

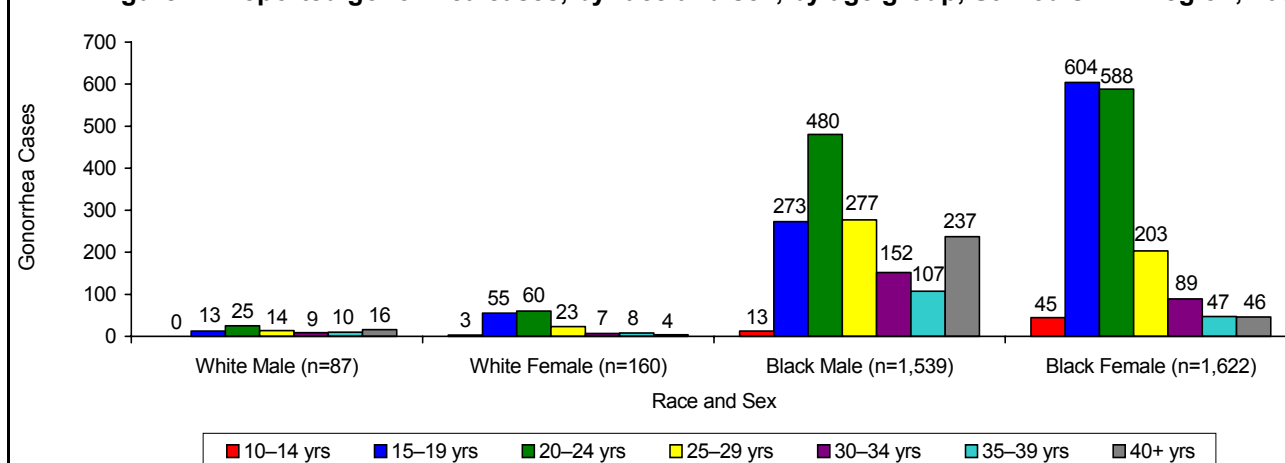
*Counties that have a zero case count for 2004 are not listed in the table.

**Totals may contain Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- The case rate for Blacks in the St. Louis HIV Region was 51.3 times higher than the case rate for Whites.
- In 2004, St. Louis City reported the highest percentage of cases (54.8%) among all the counties in the St. Louis HIV Region. St. Louis County reported the second highest percentage of cases (41.4%).
- In 2004, the number of gonorrhea cases reported increased by 21 (0.5%) over the number of cases reported in 2003 in the St. Louis HIV Region.

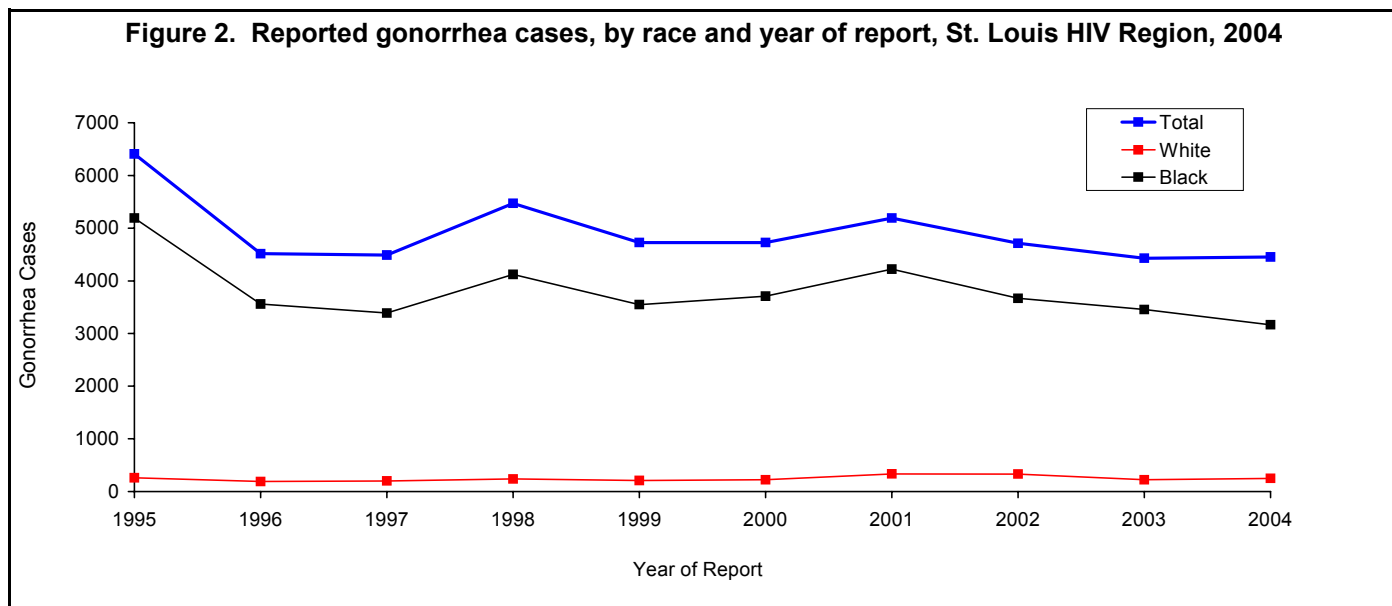
Figure 1. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

- Figure 1 depicts 3,408 (76.5%) cases with complete information for race, sex, and age of the 4,452 gonorrhea cases reported for 2004.
- In three of the four specific groups depicted in Figure 1, the highest number of cases reported were in individuals 20 to 24 years old. In Black females, the highest number of cases reported were in individuals 15 to 19 years old.

STD Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

(Continued from the previous page.)

- When combined, the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year old age groups comprise 61.9% of all reported cases among Whites, and 61.5% of all reported cases among Blacks.
- In the 10 to 14 year old age group, Blacks comprised 1.8% of reported cases.
- In the 40 and over age group, Black males comprised 15.4% of reported cases.



- Over the past ten years, the number of gonorrhea cases reported in the St. Louis HIV Region has fluctuated, but has not demonstrated a clear trend either way.
- The number of cases among Blacks is similar to the fluctuations in the state numbers.
- The number of cases among Whites was relatively stable from year to year and was much lower than the number of cases in Blacks.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

Table 2. Reported P&S syphilis cases and rates, by race and county*, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

County	White			Black			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	25	53.2%	16.7	22	46.8%	12.4	47	100.0%	13.5
St. Louis County	6	75.0%	0.8	2	25.0%	1.0	8	100.0%	0.8
St. Charles County	2	66.7%	0.8	1	33.3%	13.2	3	100.0%	1.1
Jefferson County	2	100.0%	1.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	100.0%	1.0
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	35	38.9%	2.3	25	41.7%	6.6	60	100.0%	3.0

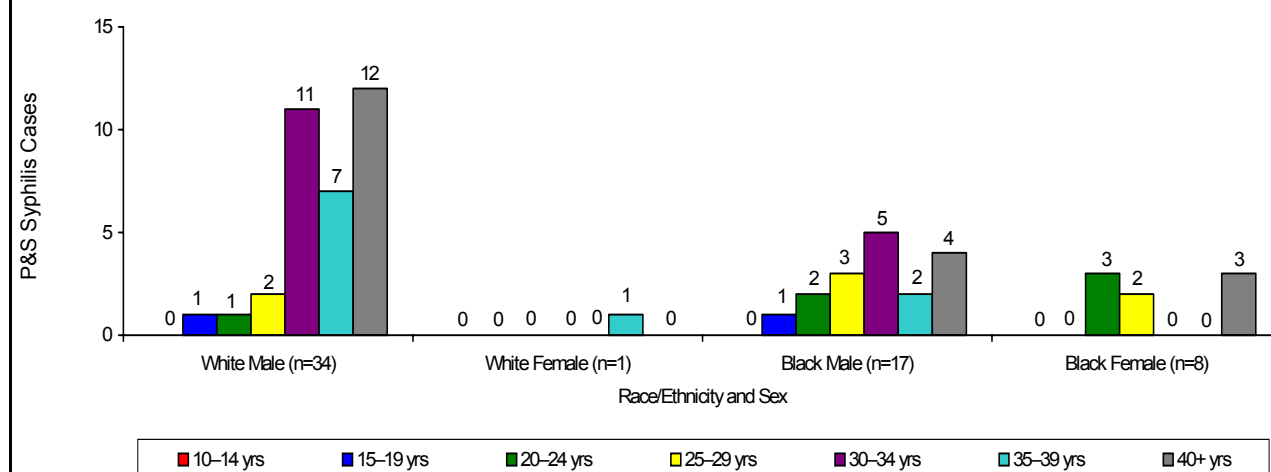
*Counties that have a zero case count for 2004 are not listed in the table.

**Totals may contain Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

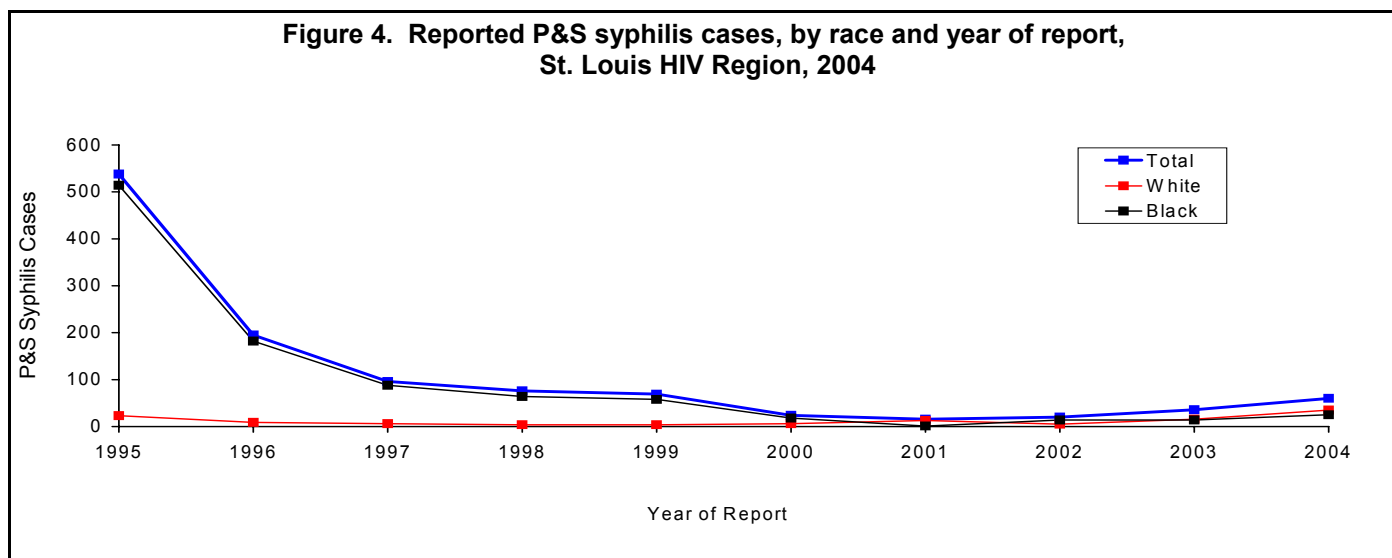
***Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- The case rate for Blacks in the St. Louis HIV Region was 2.9 times higher than the case rate for Whites.
- In 2004, St. Louis City reported the highest percentage of cases (78.3%) among all the counties in the St. Louis HIV Region. St. Louis County reported the second highest percentage of cases (13.3%).
- In 2004, the number of primary and secondary syphilis cases reported increased by 24 (66.7%) over the number of cases reported in 2003 in the St. Louis HIV Region.

Figure 3. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

- In 2004, 31.7% of primary and secondary syphilis cases reported were among individuals 40 years old or older.
- The 30 to 34 year old age group contained the next highest percentage of cases reported with 26.7%.



- From 1995 to 2001, the number of primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in the St. Louis HIV Region decreased, was stable from 2001 to 2002, then increased in 2003 and 2004.
- The number of cases among Blacks was very similar to the state numbers and higher than the number of cases among Whites from 1995 to 2000.

CHLAMYDIA

Table 3. Reported chlamydia cases and rates, by race and county*, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

County	White			Black			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	177	4.3%	118.5	2,953	71.5%	1,664.2	4,130	100.0%	1,186.1
St. Louis County	364	9.1%	47.1	2,232	52.4%	1,159.2	4,005	100.0%	394.1
St. Charles County	195	38.5%	73.3	63	15.9%	831.9	506	100.0%	178.2
Jefferson County	164	57.5%	85.5	13	2.7%	970.1	285	100.0%	143.9
Franklin County	84	62.2%	92.3	6	2.3%	681.8	135	100.0%	143.9
Lincoln County	32	56.1%	86.1	5	8.8%	744.0	57	100.0%	146.4
Warren County	23	71.9%	98.6	0	0.0%	0.0	32	100.0%	130.5
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,039	11.4%	67.9	5,272	57.6%	1,384.0	9,150	100.0%	456.6

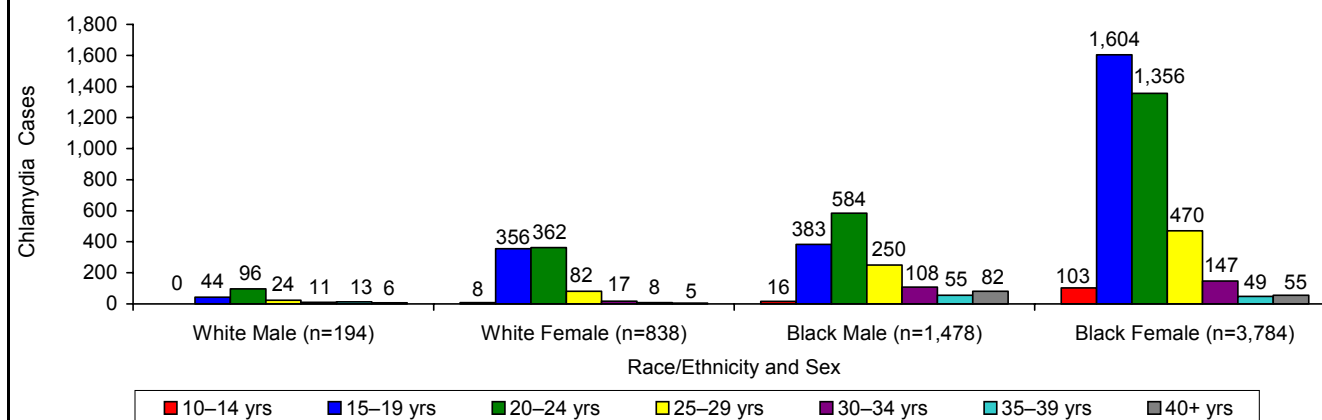
*Counties that have a zero case count for 2004 are not listed in the table.

**Totals may include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding..

- The case rate for Blacks in the St. Louis HIV Region was 20.4 times higher than the case rate for Whites.
- In 2004, St. Louis City reported the highest percentage of cases (45.1%) among all the counties in the St. Louis HIV Region. St. Louis County reported the second highest percentage of cases (43.8%).
- In 2004, the number of chlamydia cases reported increased by 1,588 (21.0%) over the number of cases reported in 2003 in the St. Louis HIV Region.

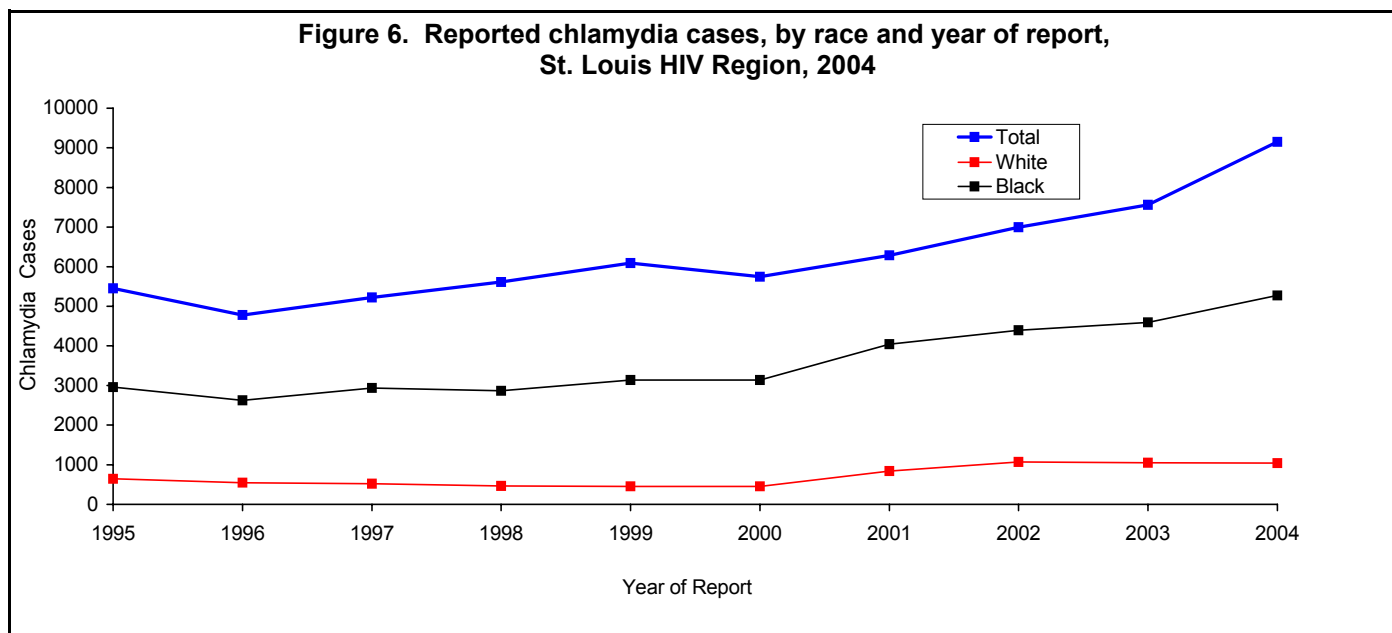
Figure 5. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004

- Figure 5 depicts 6,294 (68.8%) cases with complete information for race, sex, and age of the 9,150 chlamydia cases reported in 2004.

STD Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

(Continued from the previous page.)

- When combined, the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year old age groups comprise 83.1% of all reported cases among Whites, and 74.6% of all reported cases among Blacks.
- Among Black females, 42.4% of all the cases reported were in the 15 to 19 year old age group, and 35.8% were in the 20 to 24 year old age group.
- Among White females, 43.2% of all the cases reported were in the 20 to 24 year old age group, and 42.5% were in the 15 to 19 year old age group.



- From 1996 through 2004, the number of chlamydia cases reported in the St. Louis HIV Region has increased almost every year.
- The number of cases among Blacks has been higher than the number of cases among Whites and have also increased (on average) since 1996.
- In 2001 and 2002, there was an increase in the number of reported cases among Whites.